WHAT IS A STABILISED ACCESS POINT?
A stabilised access point, sometimes called a crossover, consists of a stabilised pad of aggregate underlain with geotextile fabric located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site at a public road, street, open space or parking area.

It helps protect the surface of the site, and assists in preventing soil/sediment from leaving the site and tracking onto the road and/or into the stormwater system.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?
- Vehicles tracking dirt and mud from short term or inappropriate access arrangements is a major problem and can result in sediment entering waterways or causing road and other hazards.
- Sediment in our waterways pollutes our creeks, lakes and rivers and has a major impact on water quality, aquatic plants and animals. Sediment can clog streams, reduce the storage volume of reservoirs, and increase filtration costs for municipal water supplies.
- A stabilised access point provides a clean, stable surface for vehicles to unload and should be used for all deliveries if possible.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
It is the responsibility of the developer/builder to ensure that a stabilised access point is in place. Under the Environment Protection Act 1997, it is a requirement that you establish and maintain a stabilised access point on your building site.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES
- If possible, choose an access site in an elevated position with little or no water runoff from upslope.
- The appropriate location for construction access may not be the proposed driveway location.
- It is recommended, where practical, to restrict access to one point for ease of maintenance.
- Ensure all workers (including subcontractors, delivery drivers etc) are aware of their responsibilities to use the access point to minimise pollution.

Build a stabilised access point

- Remove top layer of soil at least 3m from the road to the nearest building point. The excess soil should be placed away from stormwater drains.
- Use road base or 50mm aggregate or recycled concrete to a depth of 150-200mm with an underlay of heavy-duty geotextile fabric.
- Ensure the geotextile fabric is included, or the control will not be effective.

Limit access to one point and maintain

- Limit access to one entry point where practicable to assist in your site management.
- Restrict vehicle movements on the verge by assigning a designated parking area for those working on site. Sometimes the parking area may need to be located a short distance away from the site.
**STABILISED ACCESS POINT**

**Install a hump if driveway is sloped**
Where the pad slopes towards the road, install a 300mm high bund (hump) across the pad to divert stormwater runoff to a sediment fence for filtering.

Monitor your stabilised access point/crossover for compaction from vehicles and add new gravel or aggregate as required.

**Remove mud from tyres**
Use a shovel to remove mud from truck tyres before leaving the site.

**Clean road**
Inspect roads for any sediment that has been tracked off site during the day and sweep back on site. This should also be done if there is the threat of rain before the end of the day. Do not use a hose to wash away sediment.

**REMEMBER:** Under the *Environment Protection Act 1997* it is an offence to allow waste (including soil) to enter the stormwater system from your building site. Penalties can range from $100 on the spot fines to court fines of up to $50,000, six months in jail and a criminal record.

Further Information | Phone: Access Canberra on 13 22 81 | Email: environment.protection@act.gov.au | Web: www.act.gov.au/accesscbr

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